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(54) Title: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION, COMENDOWED WITH ANTI-TUMOR EFFECT		ING	FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTIGENIC PRO	OTEIN ENCODING DNA		
(57) Abstract						
Provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition overexpressed in tumor cells, in order to induce an ant	contai i–tumoi	ining r Aş	g one or more DNA molecules encodin g-specific immune response, in association	g fragments of a protein on with suitable excipients		
and adjuvants.						
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PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION, CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTIGENIC PROTEIN ENCODING DNA ENDOWED WITH ANTI-TUMOR EFFECT.

Field of the invention

The invention relates to a pool of DNA plasmid constructs containing the sequences of human MUC-1 encoding fragments and to a pool of DNA plasmids in which the fragments themselves are preceded by the sequence encoding a protein consisting of human ubiquitin fused to a bacterial LacI fragment. The invention further relates to their use in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for use as DNA anti-tumor vaccines.

Background art

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The invention provides an anti-tumor therapy based on the induction or activation of the immune response able to bring about tumor rejection. The validity of such an idea is demonstrated from the first clinical results; for example, patients treated with a viral vaccine containing the Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) encoding sequences demonstrated immune system activation against this antigen (Tsang KY et al. J. Natl. Cancer. Inst. 87: 982, 1995).

The activation of an immune anti-tumor response is achievable through four different approaches:

- a) Ex vivo engineering of patient tumor cells in order to make them more immunogenic and suitable as a vaccine;
- b) Ex vivo engineering of patient immune cells in order to pre-activate an in vitro immune response.
- c) Inoculation of naked or liposome capsulated or viral particle integrated (retrovirus, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, etc.) DNA encoding tumor associated antigens;
- d) Treatment with recombinant or synthetic soluble tumor antigens conjugated or mixed with adjuvants.

The first two approaches consist of the engineering of every single patient cell and are limited in that they are necessarily patient-specific, while the latter two are aimed to

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obtain products comparable to a traditional drug.

The new vaccination methods reflect the development of new technologies. The recent indications coming from experimentation on DNA naked vaccines that induce either a persistent antibody or a cell immune response, make the traditional protein subunit vaccines constituted of certain specific peptides, inducing a lymphocyte population, obsolete. Intramuscularly or intradermically injected proteins, encoded by naked DNA, induce a cytotoxic-specific response as well as a helper response. This powerful combination is extremely effective but the underling mechanism is not completely clarified yet. Muscle cells express class I MHC antigens at low levels only, and do not apparently express class II antigens or co-stimulatory molecules. Consequently, transfected muscle cells are unlikely to play an important role in the onset of the immune response per se. Recent data show that Antigen Presenting Cells (APC), such as macrophages or dendritic cells, play a fundamental role in capturing the myocyte released antigen and in the subsequent processing and presenting of the respective peptides in the context of the class I and II molecules, thus inducing a CD8+ cell activation with cytotoxic activity as well as activation of the CD4+ cells co-operating with B lymphocytes in eliciting the antibody response (Corr M et al J. Exp. Med. 184:1555, 1996) (Tighe, H. et al. Immunology Today 19:89, 1998).

Furthermore, the use of cytokines is known to improve the therapeutic effect deriving from immunization with DNA. Cytokines can be administered in the form of exogenous proteins as reported in *Irvine et al.*, *J. Immunol. 156: 238, 1996*. An alternative approach is represented by the contemporaneous inoculation of both the tumor antigen or the desired cytokine encoding plasmids, thus allowing the cytokine to be produced in situ (Kim JJ et al. Immunol 158: 816, 1997).

The active immunization approach of the present invention is based on the use of DNA vectors as vaccines against the MUC-1

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human antigen orPolymorphic Epithelial Mucin (PEM), overexpressed in tumor cells. MUC-1 is an epithelial luminal surface glycoprotein (Patton S. et al. BBA 1241:407, 1995). In the cell transformation process this glycoprotein loses the apical localization and its expression level rises dramatically. The protein function consists of protecting the surfaces, for example in the mammal gland, ovary, endometrium, colon, stomach, pancreas, bladder, kidney, etc. A glycosylation defect is reported that makes tumor cell associated MUC-1 antigenically different from normal cell associated MUC-1. This phenomenon causes tumor MUC-1 to expose the antigen epitopes that are normally masked by the sugar moieties in the normal cell expressed MUC-1. This characteristic makes tumor MUC-1 particularly interesting in an induction of a tumor specific antibody response (Apostolopoulos V. et al. Crit. Rev. Immunol. 14:293, 1994).

As an objective, the vaccination is aimed at inducing immune responses against tumor cells expressing MUC1 at high levels, preserving at the same time the low expressing normal epithelia. The DNA vaccination relies upon the entrance of a gene or portions thereof inside the body cells followed by transcription and translation of the inserted sequence and thus the intracellular synthesis of the corresponding polypeptide. An important advantage of this system is that the neo-synthesized protein is naturally processed inside the cell and the produced peptides are associated with the Major Histocompatibility Complex class I molecules (MHC-I). The MHC/peptide complexes are therefore naturally exported to the cell surface where they can be recognized by the immune system CD8+ cytotoxic cells. Only the polypeptides synthesized inside the cell are then processed and presented in association with the MHC class I molecules, thus making it the only mechanism to stimulate, a specific cytotoxic response. Vaccination systems based on protein or peptide administration are usually more effective in stimulating

the antibody immune response which, to date, has been shown to be ineffective in rejecting tumor cells. Current gene therapy techniques rely upon DNA packaging in recombinant viral vectors (retrovirus and adenovirus). The naked DNA administration is much more advantageous in terms of effectiveness and safety compared to viral vector therapies (Kumar V and Sercarz E. Nature Med. 2: 857, 1996; McDonnel WM et al., New England J. of Med. 334: 42, 1996). In fact naked DNA is unable either to duplicate or integrate in the host tissue DNA and does not induce the immune response to viral proteins.

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The use of the ubiquitin to enhance the neo-synthesized protein processing and thus cytotoxic lymphocyte induction was recently reported (Rodriguez F. et al., J. Virology 71: 8497, 1997). The use of ubiquitin in order to generate proteins with an N-terminal amino acid, making them unstable and thus prone to enhanced degradation, had been previously reported (Bechmair A. et al., SCIENCE 234: 179, 1986). The higher instability of these proteins was subsequently related to enhanced intracellular processing and presentation of model proteins by MHC-1 (Grant E P et al., J. Immunol. 155: 3750, 1995) (Wu Y and Kipps T.J., J. Immunol. 159: 6037, 1997).

The use of single constructs containing partial antigen encoding DNA fragments (influenza virus nucleoprotein), having a higher antigenic presentation efficiency compared to the analogues with the whole antigenic sequence, in DNA vaccination was reported (Anton L. C. et al., J. Immunol. 158: 2535, 1997). Furthermore the processing of intracellular proteins and presentation of the respective peptides by MHC class I proteins in physiologic conditions, underlie the mechanism immunological surveillance. For a given protein and a specific MHC context, there are peptide fragments termed dominants (i. e. prevailing on subdominants or cryptics), which are unable to generate any immune response because they are recognized as "self". It has now been outlined, according to an aspect of the

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present invention, that an approach aimed at supporting the non-dominant epitope presentation by the administration of a mix of antigen protein fragments is able to elicit a surprising cytotoxic immune response.

Description of the invention

It has now been found that DNA molecules, encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in tumor cells, can be conveniently used to induce an antigen-specific anti-tumor immune response.

The invention relates particularly to a pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA encoding Mucin (MUC-1) protein fragments.

The DNA used in the present invention can be plasmid or viral DNA, preferably plasmid DNA obtained employing the pMRS30 expression vector described in fig. 13.

The compositions according to the invention contain preferably at least two DNA fragments of the Mucin (MUC-1) or of another protein overexpressed in tumor cells.

The compositions according to the invention contain preferably at least four fragments, each ranging from 200 to about 700 nucleotides, each sequence being juxtaposed and possibly partially overlapping, from about 50 to about 150 nucleotides, at the 3' and/or 5' end of the adjacent one.

The DNA fragments according to the invention can be possibly preceded at the 5' end by a ubiquitin encoding DNA sequence and possibly also by a LacI portion of Escherichia coli.

The invention relates also to new DNA fragments and to the use of Mucin-1 fragments defined above in the medicine and antitumor vaccine preparation.

Description of the figures

Fig. 1

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS166 expression

vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by the two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 136-339 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 2

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Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS169 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 205-720 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 3

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS168 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 631-1275 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 4

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS167 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the

amino acids encoded by the 1222-1497 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 5

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Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS175 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 136-1497 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 6

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) termed UBILacI. The encoded polypeptide includes the Ubiquitin sequence fused to a partial sequence of the bacterial protein beta-galactosidase, as described in Chau V. et al. Science 243: 1576, 1989.

Fig. 7

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the expression vector pMRS30 to give the pMRS171 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The coded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 8

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS174 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL

sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 205-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 9

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Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS173 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 10

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS172 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 11

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS176 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence named UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and

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The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 12

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Electrophoretic analysis on 1% agarose gel in 1% TBE. mRNA extracted from CHO, CD34+ dendritic cells and dendritic cells from PBMC, respectively, transfected with pMRS169, and subjected to RT-PCR reaction either with (lanes 4, 8, 12) or without (lanes 5, 9, 13) Reverse Transcriptase. Molecular weight DNA marker (lane 1); internal negative controls (lanes 2, 6); internal positive controls (lanes 3, 7, 10, 11); positive control from Promega kit (lane 14).

Fig. 13

Nucleotide sequence of the pMRS30 expression vector. The 1-2862 region corresponds to the AccI (location 504) - BamHI (location 3369) region of the pSV2CAT vector (EMBL M77788); the 2863-3721 region includes the human cytomegalovirus promoter (human cytomegalovirus major immediate-early gene enhancer); the 3722-4905 region includes several cloning sites, including XbaI (location 3727), and the processing signal of the rabbit betaglobin gene.

Detailed description of the invention

A DNA plasmid pool encoding, in eukaryotic cells, fragments of the MUC-1 human protein antigen was prepared. Constructs are the mammalian expression vector termed pMRS30, described in figure 13 and previously claimed in the Patent Application W095/11982, and contain partial sequences of the MUC-1 cDNAs reported in the EMBL database with accession number J05581. MUC-1 encoding DNA was fragmented so that each fragment represents a discrete portion, partially overlapping to the adjacent ones. Administration of a mix of such plasmids can cause different plasmids to transfect different APC cells at the administration site. Therefore such cells produce and process discrete portions of the MUC-1 protein giving the related peptides. In those conditions, the occurring subdominant and cryptic peptides can also be presented in association with class

I MHC molecules thus generating a cytotoxic immune response.

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The present invention thus relates to the use of a group of four constructs (Figures 1 to 4) containing MUC-1 cDNA partial fragments in admixture containing at least two of them and a group of four constructs (Figures 7 to 10) containing MUC-1 cDNA partial fragment preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion (Figure 6) used separately or in admixture containing at least two of them.

The present invention relates also to the use of the construct (Figure 5) containing the almost complete sequence of the MUC-1 cDNA and the construct (Figure 11) containing the almost complete sequence of the MUC-1 cDNA preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion.

The mixture of the four constructs containing the partial fragments of the MUC-1 cDNA and the mixture of the four constructs containing the partial fragments of the MUC-1 cDNA preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence, containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion, represents a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Constructs according to the present invention can be used in the anti-tumor therapy of patient affected with tumors characterized by high MUC-1 expression.

Constructs described in the present invention were obtained as follows.

In the case of the first series of constructs, the fragments of the MUC-1 DNA were obtained by RT-PCR from BT20 cell line or by DNA partial chemical synthesis. Such fragments were then cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector and verified by sequencing.

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In the case of the second series of constructs, the fragments were obtained from the first series of constructs by a PCR re-amplification. These fragments were then fused to the DNA encoding the Ubiquitin (obtained by RT-PCR from MCF7 cell line mRNA) and a partial lacI sequence (obtained by PCR from the commercial vector pGEX). DNA sequences thus obtained were then cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector and verified by sequencing. For the intended therapeutic or prophylactic uses, fragments or constructs according to the invention are suitably formulated, using carriers and methods previously employed in naked DNA vaccines, as described for example in The Immunologist, 1994, 2:1; WO 90/11092, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 1986, 83, 9551; US 5580859; Immunology today 19 (1998), 89-97); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90 (1993), 11478-11482; Nat. Med. 3 (1997), 526-532; Vaccine 12 (1994), 1495-1498; DNA Cell. Biol. 12 (1993), 777-783. The dosages will be determined on the basis of clinical and pharmacological-toxicological trials. Generally speaking, they will be comprised between 0.005 µg/kg and 5 µg/kg of the fragment mix. The composition of the invention can also contain a cytokine or a cytokine encoding plasmid.

The invention will be further illustrated by means of the following examples.

Example 1. Plasmid pMRS166 construction.

BT20 tumor cells (ATCC HTB-19) were cultured in Eagles MEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. Ten million cells were trypsinized, washed with PBS, and mRNA extracted.

An aliquot of this RNA was subjected to RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction) reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V11 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGC 3)

V4 (5 GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCAACCTGAAGCTGGTTCCGTGGC 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI, was cloned into the pMRS30 expression

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vector, containing the human cytomegalovirus promoter and the beta-globin polyadenylation signal as claimed in the Patent WO9511982. The resulting pMRS166 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 1.

Example 2. Plasmid pMRS169 construction.

An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was amplified by RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic oligonuclotides:

V12 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGC 3)

V15 (5 GGCGGTGGAGCCCGGGGCTGGCTTGT 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes SmaI and XbaI, was fused, by the SmaI restriction site, to a DNA fragment entirely synthetically constructed, and including a sequence partially corresponding to the nucleotides 457-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. The whole fragment was thus cloned in the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS169 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence partially corresponding to the nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 2.

Example 3. Plasmid pMRS168 construction.

An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was amplified by RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic oligonuclotides:

V13 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGC 3)

V8 (5 GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCACAAGGCAATGAGATAGACAATGGCC 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS168 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the

nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 3.

Example 4. Plasmid pMRS167 construction.

An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was subjected to RT-PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

- V14 (5 GATCTCTAGAATGCTGGTGCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGC 3)
- V10 (5 GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCACAAGTTGGCAGAAGTGGCTGC 3)

10 The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS167 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop 15 codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 4.

Example 5. Plasmid pMRS175 construction.

pMRS166, 169, 168, 167 plasmids were subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following nucleotide pairs:

20 V11 (see example 1)

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- V18 (5 AACCTGAAGCTGGTTCCGTGGC 3) for pMRS166
- V19 (5 GTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGC 3)
- V20 (5 GCTGGGAATTGAGAATGGAGTGCTCTTGC 3) for pMRS169
- V21 (5 GGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGC 3)
- V22 (5 CAAGGCAATGAGATAGACAATGGCC 3) for pMRS168
 - V23 (5 CTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCG 3)
 - V10 (see example 4) for pMRS167

The four DNA fragments obtained in the respective PCR reactions were mixed in equimolar amounts and PCR reacted in the presence of the V11 and V10 oligonuclotides.

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the XbaI restriction enzyme, was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS175 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence partially corresponding to

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the nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 5.

Example 6. Plasmid pMRS171 construction.

MCF7 tumor cells (ATCC HTB-22) were cultured in Eagles MEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. Ten million cells were trypsinized, washed with PBS, and mRNA extracted.

An aliquot of this RNA was subjected to RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

UBIup (5GATCTCTAGAATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGT 3)

UBIdown

(5TCACCAGCGAGACGGCCAACAGCCATGCACCACTACCGTGCCTCCCACCTCTGAGACGGAGCACCAGG 3)

The reaction produces a DNA fragment termed fragment 1.

DNA from pGEX11T (Pharmacia) was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

Laclup (5CCTCCGTCTCAGAGGTGGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGCCTGTTGCCC GTCTCGCTGGTGAAAAG 3)

Lacidown (5GATCGGATCCTCGGGAAACCTGTCGTGCCAGCTGC 3)

This reaction gives a DNA fragment termed fragment 2.

The 1 and 2 DNA fragments, obtained in the respective PCR reactions, were mixed in equimolar amounts and subjected to PCR reaction in presence of the UBIup and LacIdown oligonucleotides.

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was cloned into the pUC18 commercial plasmid. The resulting pMRS156 vector contains a DNA fragment including the sequence encoding the ubiquitin fused to the sequence encoding a bacterial beta-galactosidase portion. This fragment, termed UBILacI, is reported in fig. 6.

Plasmid pMRS166 DNA was subjected to a PCR reaction in presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V3 (5GATCGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGC 3)

V4 (see Example 1)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the

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restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS171 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 136-339 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 7.

Example 7. Plasmid pMRS174 construction.

10 Plasmid pMRS169 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V5 (5GATCGGATCCGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGC 3)

V6 (5GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCAGCTGGGAATTGAGAATGGAGTGCTCTTGC 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS174 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 205-720 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 8.

Example 8. Plasmid pMRS173 construction.

Plasmid pMRS168 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V7 (5GATCGGATCCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGC 3)

V8 (see example 3)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS173 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 631-1275 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence

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J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 9.

Example 9. Plasmid pMRS172 construction.

Plasmid pMRS167 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V9 (5 GATCGGATCCCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGC 3)

V10 (see example 4)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS172 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 1222-1497 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 10.

Example 10. Plasmid pMRS176 construction.

Plasmid pMRS167 DNA was subjected PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V3 (see example 6)

V10 (see example 4)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS176 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 136-1497 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 11.

Example 11. Eukaryotic cell transfection and testing for transcription.

CHO (Chinese Hamster Ovary) cells were cultured in alpha MEM supplemented with ribonucleotides and deoxyribonucleotides

at transfection time.

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Dendritic cells were obtained from CD34+ hemopoietic precursors cultured in IMDM without serum, supplemented with GM-CSF, IL4, SCF, Flt3 and TNFalpha. After 7 days the obtained cell population was transfected.

Dendritic cells were obtained from monocytes isolated from PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cells), cultured in RPMI supplemented with FCS, GM-CSF, and IL-4. After 7 days the obtained cell population was transfected.

In each case, about one million cells were transfected with one of the plasmids reported in examples 1 to 10. Transfection was carried out using 3 μg of plasmid DNA and 4 μl of DMRIE (Gibco) by lipofection.

After 24 hours cells were harvested, washed with PBS and lysed in order to extract the mRNA.

A mRNA aliquot was subjected to RT-PCR reaction in the presence of the oligonucleotide pair specific for the transfected DNA plasmid.

This experiment was carried out for each plasmid reported in the examples 1 to 10, using the following oligonucleotide pairs: V11/V4 for pMRS166, V12/V6 for pMRS169, V13/V8 for pMRS168, V4/V10 for pMRS167, V4/V10 for pMRS175, UBIup/V4 for pMRS171, UBIup/V6 for pMRS174, UBIup/V8 for pMRS173, UBIup/V10 for pMRS172, V14/V10 for pMRS176.

As a representative example, figure 12 reports the electrophoretic analysis of the DNA fragments obtained by RT-PCR from the mRNA of the three cell populations, transfected with the pMRS169 plasmid. In this case the oligonucleotide pair V12/V6 was used.

Example 12. In vivo study results.

In the *in vivo* studies, the mixtures of the four fragments and the pMRS30 plasmid (vector without insert and thus used as a negative control) were used. In order to test the occurred immunization, an ELISA test was used to show the human mucin

specific antigens.

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The *in vivo* studies were conducted using human MUC1 transgenic C57BL mice. As a consequence in these animals the MUC1 protein represents a self-protein. The employed vaccination schedule consists of 3 intradermic (dorsal portion, 50 micrograms DNA for each side) administrations (at days 0, 14, 28) of 100 micrograms plasmid DNA. At day 14 after the last administration, the animals were sacrificed and sera were tested for anti-human mucin antibodies.

The assayed fragment mixes, object of the present invention, stimulated a good immune response in the treated animals.

On the other hand, vaccination experiments with a 60-aminoacid peptide corresponding to the 20 aminoacids reported in fig. 2, from location 86 to location 105, repeated three times (this peptide is termed 3XTR), were also carried out.

The two vaccinations differ in the type of the elicited antibody response. The antibody titer results much more higher in the vaccination with 3XTR. Furthermore the noticed IgG subtypes are in favor of an essentially humoral (antibody) response in the case of vaccination with 3XTR, and of a cellular response (cytotoxic) in the case of vaccination with DNA. For anti-tumor therapy, a principally cytotoxic immune response is preferable. Because the experiments were carried out on transgenic mice, in whom the human mucin is "self", we can foresee a similar response in humans. This response could justify the use, as DNA vaccines, of the compounds of the present invention in the treatment of MUC1 overxpressing human tumors.

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CLAIMS

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- Pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA molecules, encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in tumor cells in order to induce an antitumor Ag-specific immune response, in combination with suitable excipients and adjuvants.
- 2. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the overexpressed protein is MUC-1.
- Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 2 10 containing at least two DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
 - 4. Composition according to claim 3 containing at least three DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
- 5. Composition according to claim 4 containing at least four DNA 15 molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
 - 6. Composition according to claims 3, 4 or 5 wherein the DNA sequences comprise about 200 to about 700 nucleotides, each sequence being contiguous and possibly partially overlapping, from about 50 to about 150 nucleotides at the 3' and/or 5' end, to the adjacent one.
 - 7. Pharmaceutical composition according to any claim from 2 to 6 wherein the used mixture consists of, at least, two plasmid DNA molecules, each containing a DNA fragment selected from those whose sequences are described in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.
 - 8. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 7 wherein the used mixture consists of the pool of plasmid DNA molecules, where each molecule contains a DNA fragment selected from those whose sequences are described in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.
 - 9. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 2 wherein a plasmid DNA molecule containing the sequence described in figure 5 is used.
 - 10. Pharmaceutical composition according to claims 7, 8, or 9

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wherein the used plasmid DNA molecules derive from the fusion of the pMRS30 expression vector in Fig. 13 to each sequence described in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

- 11. Pharmaceutical composition according to claims 2 to 6 wherein the used sequences, corresponding to single fragments of the protein, are preceded in the 5' termini by the sequence described in Fig. 6 encoding the ubiquitin and a LacI portion from Escherichia Coli.
- 12. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the mixture consists of one or more sequences deriving from joining 10 the pMRS30 expression vector, described in Fig. 13, to a DNA sequence selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, and 10.
- 13. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the 15 mixture consists of the totality of the sequences deriving from joining the pMRS30 expression vector to a DNA sequence selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, and 10.
 - 14. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the mixture consists of a sequence deriving from joining the pMRS30 expression vector to the sequence described in figure 11.
 - Pharmaceutical composition according to any preceding claims, further containing a cytokine or a cytokine encoding plasmid.
- 16. A plasmid DNA molecule consisting of the pMRS30 expression vector joined to a DNA sequence, encoding a MUC-1 protein 25 fragment and whose sequence is selected from the group of those described in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
 - 17. A DNA molecule encoding a protein MUC-1 fragment preceded in its 5' terminus by the sequence described in Fig. 6.
- 30 18. A DNA molecule according to claim 17 selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.
 - 19. A plasmid DNA molecule obtained by joining the pMRS expression vector to a DNA molecule selected from those of claim 17 or 18.

20. Use of DNA molecules of claims 16-19 in the preparation of a composition with anti-tumor effect.

Figure 1

- 1 ATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGAGAAAG
- 1 Met Thr GlySer GlyHis At a Ser Ser Thr ProGlyGlyGluLys
- 46 GAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAG
- 16 Gi uThr Ser Al aThr Gi nArgSer Ser Val ProSer Ser Thr Gi u
- 91 AAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCGCGCGCTACTCTCCAGCCACAGC
- 31 Lys AsnAl a Val Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Ser His Ser
- 136 CCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTG
- 46 ProGlySer GlySer Ser Thr Thr GlnGlyGlnAspValThr Leu
- 181 GCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTGATAA
- 61 AlaProAlaThr GluProAlaSer Gly • • •

Figure 2

1 ATGGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGC 1 Met Val ProSer Ser Thr GluLvs AsnAl aVal Ser Met Thr Ser 46 AGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGCCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACT 16 ► Ser Val LeuSer Ser His Ser ProGlySer GlySer Ser Thr Thr 91 CAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCA 31 GinGlyGlnAspValThrLeuAlaProAlaThrGluProAlaSer 136 GGTTCAGCTGCCACCTGGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTC 46 GlySer AlaAlaThr TrpGlyGlnAspValThr Ser Val ProVal 181 ACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCCACCACCCCGCCAGCCCACGATGTC 61 Thr ArgProAl aLeuGlySer Thr Thr ProProAl aHi sAspVal 226 ACCTCAGCCCGGACAACAAGCCAGCCCCGGGAAGTACTGCTCCA 76 Thr Ser Al aProAspAsnLysProAl aProGlySer Thr Al aPro 91 ▶ ProAlaHisGlyValThr Ser AlaProAspThr ArgProAlaPro 316 GGTAGTACCGCCCTCCTGCCCATGGTGTCACATCTGCCCCGGAC 106 GlySer Thr AlaProProAlaHis GlyVal Thr Ser AlaProAsp 361 AACAGGCCTGCATTGGGTAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTT 121▶AsnArgProAl aLeuGl ySer Thr Al aProProVal Hi sAsnVal 406 ACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTCTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTG 136 Thr Ser Al aSer GlySer Al aSer GlySer Al aSer Thr LeuVal 451 CACAACGCCACCTCTGCGCGCGCGACCACAACCCCAGCGAGCAAG 151 Hi sAsnGl yThr Ser Al a ArgAl aThr Thr Thr ProAl aSer Lys

496 AGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCCAGCTGATAA 166 Ser Thr ProPheSer I I e ProSer • • • • • •

Figure 3

1 ATGGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCTGCCAGG 1 Met GlySer AlaSer Thr LeuVal His AsnGlyThr Ser AlaArg 46 GCTACCACAACCCCAGCCAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCC 16 AlaThr Thr Thr ProAlaSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer IlePro 91 AGCCACCACTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCTTGCCAGCCATAGCACC 31 ▶ Ser Hi s Hi s Ser A sp Thr Pro Thr Thr Leu Al a Ser Hi s Ser Thr 136 AAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCTCCTCTC 46 LysThrAspAl aSer Ser Thr HisHisSer Thr Val ProProLeu 181 ACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCCAGTTGTCTACTGGGGTC 61 ► Thr Ser Ser AsnHis Ser Thr Ser ProGl nLeuSer Thr Gl yVal 226 TCTTTCTTTTTCCTGTCTTTTCACATTTCAAACCTCCAGTTTAAT 76 ▶ Ser PhePhePheLeuSer PheHis II eSer AsnLeuGl nPheAsn 271 TCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAGCTGCAG 91 ▶ Ser Ser LeuGl uAspProSer ThrAspTyrTyrGl nGl uLeuGl n 316 AGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTTGCAGATTTATAAACAAGGGGGT 106 A rgAsplieSer GluMet PheLeuGlnlleTyrLysGlnGlyGly 361 TTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCTGTGGTG 121 PheLeuGi yLeuSerAsni i eLysPheArgProGi ySer Val Val 406 GTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAATGTCCAC 136 Val Gl nLeuThr LeuAl aPhe ArgGl uGl yThr I l eAsnVal Hi s 451 GACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAAACGGAAGCAGCCTCT 151 AspVai GluThr GlnPheAsnGlnTvrLvsThr GluAlaAlaSer 496 CGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGATGTGCCA 166 ArgTyrAsnLeuThrileSerAspValSerValSerAspValPro 541 TTTCCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGCTGGGGC 181 PheProPheSer Al aGl nSer Gl yAl aGl yVal ProGl y TrpGl y 586 ATCGCGCTGCTGCTGCTGTCTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTGGCCATT 196 ► IleAlaLeuLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeuAlalle 631 GTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGTGATAA 211 ValTyrLeuileAlaLeu•••••

Figure 4

- 1 ATGCTGGTGCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCCGCCATTGTCTAT
- 1▶MetLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeuAlalleValTyr
- 46 CTCATTGCCTTGGCTGTCTGTCAGTGCCGCCGAAAGAACTACGGG
- 16 LeuileAlaLeuAlaValCysGlnCysArgArgLysAsnTyrGly
- 91 CAGCTGGACATCTTTCCAGCCCGGGATACCTACCATCCTATGAGC
- 31▶GinLeuAspilePheProAlaArgAspThrTyrHisProMetSer
- 136 GAGTACCCCACCTACCACACCCATGGGCGCTATGTGCCCCCTAGC
- 46 ▶ GluTyrProThr TyrHisThr HisGlyArgTyrVal ProProSer
- 181 AGTACCGATCGTAGCCCCTATGAGAAGGTTTCTGCAGGTAATGGT
- 61 ▶ Ser Thr Asp Arg Ser Pro Tyr Glu Lys Val Ser Ala Gly Asn Gly
- 226 GGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCCACTTCT
- 76▶ GlySer Ser LeuSer TyrThrAsnProAlaValAlaAlaThr Ser
- 271 GCCAACTTGTGATAA
 - 91 ► AlaAsnLeu•••••

(Continued)

Figure 5

1 ATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGAGAAAG 1 Met Thr GlySer GlyHisAlaSer Ser Thr ProGlyGlyGluLys 46 GAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAG 16 GluThr Ser AlaThr GlnArgSer Ser Val ProSer Ser Thr Glu 91 AAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGC 31 LysAsnAl aVal Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Hi s Ser 136 CCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTG 46 ProGlySer GlySer Ser Thr Thr GlnGlyGlnAspVal Thr Leu 181 GCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTCAGCTGCCACCTGGGGA 61 ► AlaProAlaThr GluProAlaSer GlySer AlaAlaThr TrpGly 226 CAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCC 76 ► GinAspVaiThr Ser Val ProValThr ArgProAlaLeuGlySer 271 ACCACCCGCCAGCCCACGATGTCACCTCAGCCCCGGACAACAAG 91 ► Thr Thr ProProAl aHi sAspVal Thr Ser Al aProAspAsnLys 316 CCAGCCCGGGAAGTACCGCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGTTACCTCG 106 ProAlaProGlySerThrAlaProProAlaHisGlyValThrSer 361 GCTCCGGATACCAGGCCGGCCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCCTCCTGCC 121 AlaProAspThrArgProAlaProGlySerThrAlaProProAla 406 CATGGTGTCACATCTGCCCCGGACAACAGGCCTGCATTGGGTAGT 136 HisGlyValThr Ser AlaProAspAsnArgProAlaLeuGlySer 451 ACAGCACCGCCAGTACACACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTCTGCT 151 Thr AlaProProVal Hi sAsnVal Thr Ser AlaSer GlySer Ala 496 AGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCTGCGCGC 166 Ser GlySer AlaSer Thr LeuVal His AsnGlyThr Ser AlaArg 541 GCGACCACAACCCCAGCGAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCC 181 AlaThr Thr ProAlaSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer IlePro 586 AGCCACCACTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCTTGCCAGCCATAGCACC 196 ▶ Ser Hi s Hi s Ser A sp Thr Pro Thr Thr Leu Al a Ser Hi s Ser Thr 631 AAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCTCCTCTC 211 LysThrAspAlaSer Ser Thr HisHisSer Thr Val ProProLeu 676 ACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACTGGGGTC 226 Thr Ser Ser AsnHis Ser Thr Ser ProGInLeuSer Thr GIyVal 721 TCTTTCTTTTCCTGTCTTTTCACATTTCAAACCTCCAGTTTAAT 241 ▶ Ser PhePhePheLeuSer PheHis II eSerAsnLeuGl nPheAsn 766 TCCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAGCTGCAG 256 ▶ Ser Ser LeuGl uAspProSer ThrAspTyrTyrGl nGl uLeuGl n 811 AGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTTGCAGATTTATAAACAAGGGGGT 271 ► ArgAsplieSer GluMet PheLeuGinlieTyrLysGinGlyGly 856 TTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCTGTGGTG 286 PheLeuGlyLeuSerAsnileLysPheArgProGlySerValVal

Figure 5 (continued)

901	GTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAATGTCCAC
301▶	Val Gl nLeuThr LeuAl aPhe ArgGl uGl yThr I leAsnVal Hi s
946	GACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAAACGGAAGCAGCCTCT
	AspVal GluThr GlnPheAsnGlnTyrLysThr GluAlaAlaSer
991	CGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGATGTGCCA
331▶	ArgTyrAsnLeuThrlleSerAspValSerValSerAspValPro
1036	TTTCCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGCTGGGGC
346▶	PheProPheSer Al aGl nSer Gl yAl aGl yVal ProGl yTrpGl y
1081	ATCGCGCTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTGGCCATT
361	IleAlaLeuLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeuAlalle
1126	GTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGGCTGTCTGTCAGTGCCGCCGAAAGAAC
376▶	Val TyrLeui leAlaLeuAlaVal CysGlnCysArgArgLysAsn
1171	TACGGGCAGCTGGACATCTTTCCAGCCCGGGATACCTACC
391▶	TyrGlyGlnLeuAspllePheProAlaArgAspThrTyrHisPro
1216	ATGAGCGAGTACCCCACCTACCACACCCATGGGCGCTATGTGCCC
406▶	Met Ser GluTyrProThr TyrHisThr His GlyArgTyrVal Pro
1261	CCTAGCAGTACCGATCGTAGCCCCTATGAGAAGGTTTCTGCAGGT
421	ProSer Ser Thr Asp Arg Ser ProTyrGluLys Val Ser AlaGly
1306	AATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCC
	AsnGlyGlySerSerLeuSerTyrThrAsnProAlaValAlaAla
	ACTTCTGCCAACTTGTGATAA
451 >	Thr Ser Al aAsnLeu•••••

Figure 6

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC 1 Met GiniiePheValLysThr LeuThr GlyLysThr ileThr Leu 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC 16 GluValGluProSerAspThrlleGluAsnValLysAlaLyslle 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT 31 ▶ GI nAspLysGi uGi y I i eProProAspGi nGi nArgLeu i i ePhe 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC 46 AlaGiyLysGinLeuGiuAspGiyArgThrLeuSerAspTyrAsn 181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT 61 ► I I eGI nLysGI uSer Thr LeuHi sLeuVal LeuArgLeuArgGI y 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG 76▶ Gl yA rgHi s Gl ySer Gl yAl aT rpLeuLeuProVal Ser LeuVal 271 AAAAGAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC 91 ▶ Lys ArgLysThr Thr LeuAl aProAsnThr GlnThr Al aSer Pro 316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCC 106▶A rgAl aLeuAl aAspSer LeuMet Gl nLeuAl aArgGl nVal Ser 361 CGAGGATCC 121 A rgGl ySer

Figure 7

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC 1 Met GiniiePheValLysThrLeuThrGlyLysThrlieThrLeu 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC 16 GluValGluProSerAspThrileGluAsnValLysAlaLysIle 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT 31 GinAspLysGluGlylleProProAspGinGlnArgLeullePhe 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC 46 AlaGlyLysGlnLeuGluAspGlyArgThrLeuSerAspTyrAsn 181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT 61 I I eGI nLysGl uSer Thr LeuHi sLeuVal LeuArgLeuArgGl v 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG 76 GlyArgHisGlySerGlyAlaTrpLeuLeuProValSerLeuVal 271 AAAAGAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC 91 Lys ArgLysThr Thr LeuAl aProAsnThr GlnThr Al aSer Pro 316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCC 106 A rgAl aLeuAl aAspSer LeuMet Gl nLeuAl aArgGl nVa I Ser 361 CGAGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGA 121 A rgGl ySer Thr Gl ySer Gl yHi s Al aSer Ser Thr ProGl yGl y 406 GAAAAGGAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCCAGCTCT 136 GluLysGluThr Ser Al aThr GlnArgSer Ser Val ProSer Ser 451 ACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGC 151 Thr GluLys AsnAl aVal Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val LeuSer Ser 496 CACAGCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTC 166 His Ser ProGlySer GlySer Ser Thr Thr GlnGlyGlnAspVat 541 ACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTGATAA 181 Thr Leu Al a Pro Al a Thr GluPro Al a Ser Gly • • • • •

Figure 8

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC 1 Met GinilePheValLysThr LeuThr GlyLysThr lieThr Leu 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC 16 GluValGluProSerAspThrlleGluAsnValLysAlaLysIle 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT 31 GinAspLysGluGlylleProProAspGlnGlnArgLeullePhe 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC 46 AlaGiyLysGinLeuGiuAspGiyArgThrLeuSerAspTyrAsn 181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT 61 ► I I eGI nLysGl uSer Thr LeuHi sLeuVal LeuArgLeuArgGl v 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG 76 GlyArgHisGlySerGlyAlaTrpLeuLeuProValSerLeuVal 271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC 91 Lys ArgLysThr Thr Leu Ala Pro AsnThr GlnThr Ala Ser Pro 316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCC 106 A rgAl aLeuAl aAspSer LeuMet Gl nLeuAl a ArgGl nVal Ser 361 CGAGGATCCGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATG 121 ArgGlySer Val ProSer Ser Thr GluLysAsnAlaVal Ser Met 406 ACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGCCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCC 136 Thr Ser Ser Val LeuSer Ser His Ser ProGlySer GlySer Ser 451 ACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCA 151 Thr Thr GinGlyGinAspValThr LeuAlaProAlaThr GluPro 496 GCTTCAGGTTCAGCTGCCACCTGGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCGGTC 166 AlaSer GlySer AlaAlaThr TrpGlyGlnAspValThr Ser Val 541 CCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCCACCACCCCGCCAGCCCAC 181 ProVal Thr ArgProAl aLeuGl ySer Thr Thr ProProAl aHis 586 GATGTCACCTCAGCCCCGGACAACAAGCCAGCCCCGGGAAGTACT 196 AspVal Thr Ser AlaProAspAsnLysProAlaProGlySer Thr 631 GCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGTTACCTCGGCTCCGGATACCAGGCCG 211 AlaProProAlaHisGlyValThr Ser AlaProAspThr ArgPro 676 GCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCTCCTGCCCATGGTGTCACATCTGCC 226 AlaProGlySerThr AlaProProAlaHis GlyValThr Ser Ala 721 CCGGACAACAGGCCTGCATTGGGTAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACAC 241 ProAspAsnArgProAlaLeuGlySerThrAlaProProValHis 766 AACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTCTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACT 256 AsnVal Thr Ser AlaSer GlySer AlaSer GlySer AlaSer Thr 811 CTGGTGCACAACGCCACCTCTGCGCGCGCGCGACCACAACCCCAGCG 271 LeuVal Hi sAsnGl yThr Ser Al a ArgAl aThr Thr Thr ProAl a 856 AGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCCAGCTGATAA 286 Ser Lys Ser Thr ProPheSer II e ProSer • • • • •

Figure 9

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC 1 MetGinilePheValLysThr LeuThr GlyLysThr lleThr Leu 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC 16 GluValGluProSerAspThrileGluAsnValLysAlaLyslie 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT 31 ▶ Gl nAspLysGl uGl y l leProProAspGl nGl nArgLeu l lePhe 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC 46 AlaGiyLysGinLeuGiuAspGiyArgThrLeuSerAspTyrAsn 181 ATCCAGAAGAGTCCACCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT 61 IleGinLysGiuSerThrLeuHisLeuValLeuArgLeuArgGiy 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG 76 GlyArgHisGlySerGlyAlaTrpLeuLeuProValSerLeuVal 271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC 91 LysArgLysThr Thr LeuAl aProAsnThr GlnThr AlaSer Pro 316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCC 106 ArgAl aLeuAl aAspSer LeuMet GlinLeuAl aArgGlinVal Ser 361 CGAGGATCCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCT 121 A rgGl ySer Gl ySer Al aSer Thr LeuVal Hi sAsnGl yThr Ser 406 GCCAGGGCTACCACAACCCCAGCCAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCA 136 AlaArgAlaThr Thr Thr ProAlaSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer 151 ▶ I le Pro Ser His His Ser Asp Thr Pro Thr Thr Leu Ala Ser His 496 AGCACCAAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCT 166 Ser Thr LysThrAspAl aSer Ser Thr Hi sHi sSer Thr Val Pro 541 CCTCTCACCTCCTAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACT 181▶ ProLeuThr Ser SerAsnHi s Ser Thr Ser ProGI nLeuSer Thr 586 GGGGTCTCTTTCTTTTCCTGTCTTTTCACATTCAAACCTCCAG 196 GlyVal Ser PhePhePheLeuSer PheHislleSer AsnLeuGln 631 TTTAATTCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAG 211▶ PheAsnSer Ser LeuGl uAspProSer ThrAspTyrTyrGl nGl u 676 CTGCAGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTTGCAGATTTATAAACAA 226 LeuGinArgAsplieSerGluMetPheLeuGinIleTyrLysGin 721 GGGGGTTTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCT 241 ▶ GlyGlyPheLeuGlyLeuSerAsnlleLysPheArgProGlySer 766 GTGGTGGTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAAT 256 Val Val Val GinLeuThr LeuAl aPhe ArgGluGlyThr IleAsn 811 GTCCACGACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAAACGGAAGCA 271▶ Val Hi sAspVal Gl uThr Gl nPheAsnGl nT yrLysThr Gl uAl a 286 AlaSerArgTyrAsnLeuThrlleSerAspValSerValSerAsp 901 GTGCCATTTCCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGC 301 Val ProPheProPheSer Al aGl nSer Gl yAl aGl yVal ProGl y 946 TGGGGCATCGCGCTGCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTG 316 TrpGlylleAlaLeuLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeu 991 GCCATTGTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGTGATAA 331 AlaileValTyrLeulleAlaLeu · · · · ·

Figure 10

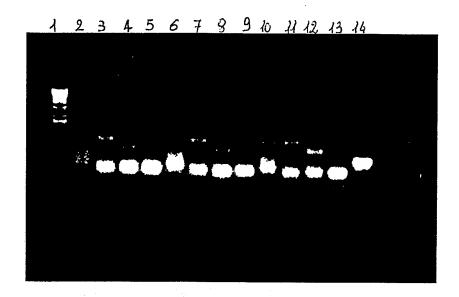
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Figure 11

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC 1 Met GiniiePheVaiLysThr LeuThr GiyLysThr iieThr Leu 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC 16 ▶ GluValGluProSerAspThrileGluAsnValLysAlaLysIle 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT 31▶ Gi nAspLysGi uGi y i i eProProAspGi nGi nArgLeu i i ePhe 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTTCTGACTACAAC 46▶AlaGlyLysGlnLeuGluAspGlyArgThrLeuSerAspTyrAsn 181 ATCCAGAAGAGTCCACCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT 61▶ I leGI nLysGI uSer Thr LeuHi sLeuVa l LeuArgLeuArgGI y 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCCGTCTCGCTGGTG 76▶ Gl yA rgHi s Gl ySer Gl yAl aT rpLeuLeuProVal Ser LeuVal 271 AAAAGAAAACCACCCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC 91 LysArgLysThr Thr LeuAl aProAsnThr GlnThr AlaSer Pro 316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCC 106 ArgAlaLeuAlaAspSer LeuMet GlnLeuAlaArgGlnValSer 361 CGAGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGA 121 A rgGl ySer Thr Gl ySer Gl yHi sAl aSer Ser Thr ProGl yGl y 406 GAAAAGGAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCAGTGCCCAGCTCT 136 FGI uLysGI uThr Ser Al aThr GI nArgSer Ser Val ProSer Ser 451 ACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGC 151 ▶ Thr GluLysAsnAlaValSerMetThr SerSerValLeuSerSer 496 CACAGCCCGGTTCAGGCTCCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTC 166▶ Hi s Ser ProGl ySer Gl ySer Ser Thr Thr Gl nGl yGl nAspVal 541 ACTCTGGCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTCAGCTGCCACC 181▶ Thr LeuAi aProAl aThr Gl uProAl aSer Gl ySer Al aAl aThr 586 TGGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTG 196 TrpGlyGlnAspVaiThr Ser VaiProVaiThr ArgProAlaLeu 631 GGCTCCACCACCCGCCAGCCCACGATGTCACCTCAGCCCCGGAC 211 GlySer Thr Thr ProProAl aHi sAspVal Thr Ser Al aProAsp 676 AACAAGCCAGCCCGGGAAGTACCGCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGTT 226 AsnLysProAl aProGlySer Thr Al aProProAl aHisGlyVal 721 ACCTCGGCTCCGGATACCAGGCCGGCCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCCT 241 Thr Ser AlaProAspThr ArgProAlaProGlySer Thr AlaPro 766 CCTGCCCATGGTGTCACATCTGCCCCGGACAACAGGCCTGCATTG 256 ▶ ProAlaHisGlyValThr Ser AlaProAspAsnArgProAlaLeu 811 GGTAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGC 271 ▶ GlySerThr AlaProProValHisAsnValThr SerAlaSerGly 856 TCTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCT 286 ▶ Ser AlaSer GlySer AlaSer Thr LeuVal Hi sAsnGlyThr Ser (Continued)

Figure 11 (continued)

901	GCGCGCGCGACCACAACCCCAGCGAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCA
301▶	AlaArgAlaThr Thr Thr ProAlaSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer
946	ATTCCCAGCCACCACTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCTTGCCAGCCA
316▶	I I e Pro Ser Hi s Hi s Ser A sp Thr Pro Thr Thr Leu Al a Ser Hi s
991	AGCACCAAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCT
331▶	Ser Thr LysThrAspAl aSer Ser Thr HisHisSer Thr Val Pro
1036	CCTCTCACCTCCCAATCACAGCACTTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACT
346▶	ProLeuThr Ser Ser AsnHis Ser Thr Ser ProGInLeuSer Thr
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	GlyValSerPhePhePheLeuSerPheHislleSerAsnLeuGln
	TTTAATTCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAG
376▶	PheAsnSer Ser LeuGl uAspProSer ThrAspTyrTyrGl nGl u
1171	CTGCAGAGAGACATTTCTGAAATGTTTTTGCAGATTTATAAACAA
391	LeuGInArgAsp!leSerGluMetPheLeuGInIleTyrLysGln
1216	GGGGGTTTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAGGCCAGGATCT
406▶	GlyGlyPheLeuGlyLeuSerAsnlleLysPheArgProGlySer
1261 -	GTGGTGGTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAAT
421	ValValValGInLeuThrLeuAlaPheArgGluGlyThrlleAsn
1306	GTCCACGACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAAACGGAAGCA
436	Val Hi sAspVal Gi uThr Gi nPheAsnGi nT yrLysThr Gi uAl a
1351	GCCTCTCGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGA
451	AlaSerArgTyrAsnLeuThrileSerAspValSerValSerAsp
1396	GTGCCATTTCCTTTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGGCTGGGGTGCCAGGC
466	Val ProPheProPheSer Al aGl nSer Gl yAl aGl yVal ProGl y
1441	TGGGGCATCGCGCTGCTGGTGCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCGCTG
481	TrpGlylleAlaLeuLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeu
1486	GCCATTGTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGGCTGTCTGTCAGTGCCGCCGA
496	AlalleValTyrLeulleAlaLeuAlaValCysGlnCysArgArg
1531	AAGAACTACGGGCAGCTGGACATCTTTCCAGCCCGGGATACCTAC
511	LysAsnTyrGlyGlnLeuAspliePheProAlaArgAspThrTy
1576	CATCCTATGAGCGAGTACCCCACCTACCACACCCATGGGCGCTAT
526	HisProMetSerGluTyrProThrTyrHisThrHisGlyArgTy
1621	
541	▶ Val ProProSer Ser ThrAspArgSer ProTyrGl uLysVal Ser
1666	GCAGGTAATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGT
	AlaGlyAsnGlyGlySerSerLeuSerTyrThrAsnProAlaVal
	GCAGCCACTTCTGCCAACTTGTGATAA
571	AlaAlaThr Ser AlaAsnLeu•••••



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Figure 13

1	CCAGGAAGCTCCTCTGTGTCCTCATAAACCCTAACCTCCTCTACTTGAGA
51	GGACATTCCAATCATAGGCTGCCCATCCACCCTCTGTGTCCTCCTGTTAA
101	TTAGGTCACTTAACAAAAAGGAAATTGGGTAGGGGTTTTTCACAGACCGC
151	TTTCTAAGGGTAATTTTAAAATATCTGGGAAGTCCCTTCCACTGCTGTGT
201	TCCAGAAGTGTTGGTAAACAGCCCACAAATGTCAACAGCAGAAACATACA
251	AGCTGTCAGCTTTGCACAAGGGCCCAACACCCTGCTCATCAAGAAGCACT
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501	TTGAGCAGGATATTTGGTCCTGTAGTTTGCTAACACACCCTGCAGCTCCA
551	AAGGTTCCCCACCAACAGCAAAAAAATGAAAATTTGACCCTTGAATGGGT
601	TTTCCAGCACCATTTTCATGAGTTTTTTGTGTCCCTGAATGCAAGTTTAA
651	CATAGCAGTTACCCCAATAACCTCAGTTTTAACAGTAACAGCTTCCCACA
701	TCAAAATATTTCCACAGGTTAAGTCCTCATTTAAATTAGGCAAAGGAATT
751	$\tt CTTGAAGACGAAAGGGCCTCGTGATACGCCTATTTTTATAGGTTAATGTC$
801	ATGATAATAATGGTTTCTTAGACGTCAGGTGGCACTTTTCGGGGAAATGT
851	GCGCGGAACCCCTATTTGTTTATTTTTCTAAATACATTCAAATATGTATC
901	CGCTCATGAGACAATAACCCTGATAAATGCTTCAATAATATTGAAAAAAGG
951	AAGAGTATGAGTATTCAACATTTCCGTGTCGCCCTTATTCCCTTTTTTGC
1001	GGCATTTTGCCTTCCTGTTTTTTGCTCACCCAGAAACGCTGGTGAAAGTAA

Figure 13

2151 TAGTTAGGCCACCACTTCAAGAACTCTGTAGCACCGCCTACATACCTCGC 2201 TCTGCTAATCCTGTTACCAGTGGCTGCCAGTGGCGATAAGTCGTGTC 2251 TTACCGGGTTGGACTCAAGACGATAGTTACCGGATAAGGCGCAGCGGTCG 2301 GGCTGAACGGGGGTTCGTGCACACAGCCCAGCTTGGAGCGAACGACCTA 2351 CACCGAACTGAGATACCTACAGCGTGAGCTATGAGAAAGCGCCACGCTTC 2401 CCGAAGGGAGAAAGGCGGACAGGTATCCGGTAAGCGGCAGGGTCGGAACA 2451 GGAGAGCGCACGAGGGAGCTTCCAGGGGGAAACGCCTGGTATCTTTATAG 2501 TCCTGTCGGGTTTCGCCACCTCTGACTTGAGCGTCGATTTTTGTGATGCT 2551 CGTCAGGGGGGGGGGGGCTATGGAAAAACGCCAGCAACGCGGCCTTTTTA 2601 CGGTTCCTGGCCTTTTGCTGGCCTTTTGCTCACATGTTCTTTCCTGCGTT 2701 CCGCTCGCCGCAGCCGAACGACCGAGCGCAGCGAGTCAGTGAGCGAGGAA 2751 GCGGAAGAGCGCCTGATGCGGTATTTTCTCCTTACGCATCTGTGCGGTAT 2801 TTCACACCGCATATGGTGCACTCTCAGTACAATCTGCTCTGATGCCGCAT 2851 AGTTAAGCCAGTATACAATCAATATTGGCCATTAGCCATATTATTCATTG 2901 GTTATATAGCATAAATCAATATTGGCTATTGGCCATTGCATACGTTGTAT 2951 CCATATCATAATATGTACATTTATATTGGCTCATGTCCAACATTACCGCC 3001 ATGTTGACATTGATTATTGACTAGTTATTAATAGTAATCAATTACGGGGT 3051 CATTAGTTCATAGCCCATATATGGAGTTCCGCGTTACATAACTTACGGTA 3101 AATGGCCCGCCTGGCTGACCGCCCAACGACCCCCGCCCATTGACGTCAAT 3151 AATGACGTATGTTCCCATAGTAACGCCAATAGGGACTTTCCATTGACGTC 3201 AATGGGTGGAGTATTTACGGTAAACTGCCCACTTGGCAGTACATCAAGTG 3251 TATCATATGCCAAGTACGCCCCCTATTGACGTCAATGACGGTAAATGGCC (Continued)

Figure 13 (Continued)

3301 CGCCTGGCATTATGCCCAGTACATGACCTTATGGGACTTTCCTACTTGGC 3351 AGTACATCTACGTATTAGTCATCGCTATTACCATGGTGATGCGGTTTTGG 3401 CAGTACATCAATGGGCGTGGATAGCGGTTTGACTCACGGGGATTTCCAAG 3451 TCTCCACCCATTGACGTCAATGGGAGTTTGTTTTGGCACCAAAATCAAC 3501 GGGACTTTCCAAAATGTCGTAACAACTCCGCCCCATTGACGCAAATGGGC 3551 GGTAGGCGTGTACGGTGGGAGGTCTATATAAGCAGAGCTCGTTTAGTGAA 3601 CCGTCAGATCGCCTGGAGACGCCATCCACGCTGTTTTGACCTCCATAGAA 3651 GACACCGGGACCGATCCAGCCTCCGCGGCCGGGAACGGTGCATTGGAACG 3701 CGGATTCCCCGTGCCAAGAAAGCTTGTCTAGAACCCGGGAGAGCTCCTGA 3751 GAACTTCAGGGTGAGTTTGGGGGACCCTTGATTGTTCTTTTTTCGCTA 3801 TTGTAAAATTCATGTTATATGGAGGGGGCAAAGTTTTCAGGGTGTTGTTT 3851 AGAATGGGAAGATGTCCCTTGTATCACCATGGACCCTCATGATAATTTTG 3901 TTTCTTTCACTTTCTACTCTGTTGACAACCATTGTCTCCTCTTATTTTCT 3951 TTTCATTTTCTGTAACTTTTTCGTTAAACTTTAGCTTGCATTTGTAACGA 4001 ATTTTTAAATTCACTTTTGTTTATTTGTCAGATTGTAAGTACTTTCTCTA 4051 ATCACTTTTTTTCAAGGCAATCAGGGTATATTATATTGTACTTCAGCAC 4101 AGTTTTAGAGAACAATTGTTATAATTAAATGATAAGGTAGAATATTTCTG 4151 CATATAAATTCTGGCTGGCGTGGAAATATTCTTATTGGTAGAAACAACTA 4201 CATCCTGGTCATCATCCTGCCTTTCTCTTTATGGTTACAATGATATACAC 4251 TGTTTGAGATGAGGATAAAATACTCTGAGTCCAAACCGGGCCCCTCTGCT 4301 AACCATGTTCATGCCTTCTTCTTTTTCCTACAGCTCCTGGGCAACGTGCT 4351 GGTTGTTGTGCTGTCTCATCATTTTTGGCAAAGAATTCACTCCTCAGGTGC 4401 AGGCTGCCTATCAGAAGGTGGTGGCTGGTGTGGCCAATGCCCTGGCTCAC (Continued)

Figure 13 (Continued)

1051 AAGATGCTGAAGATCAGTTGGGTGCACGAGTGGGTTACATCGAACTGGAT 1101 CTCAACAGCGGTAAGATCCTTGAGAGTTTTCGCCCCGAAGAACGTTTTCC 1151 AATGATGAGCACTTTTAAAGTTCTGCTATGTGGCGCGGTATTATCCCGTG 1201 TTGACGCCGGGCAAGAGCAACTCGGTCGCCGCATACACTATTCTCAGAAT 1251 GACTTGGTTGAGTACTCACCAGTCACAGAAAAGCATCTTACGGATGGCAT 1301 GACAGTAAGAGAATTATGCAGTGCTGCCATAACCATGAGTGATAACACTG 1351 CGGCCAACTTACTTCTGACAACGATCGGAGGACCGAAGGAGCTAACCGCT 1401 TTTTTGCACAACATGGGGGATCATGTAACTCGCCTTGATCGTTGGGAACC 1451 GGAGCTGAATGAAGCCATACCAAACGACGAGCGTGACACCACGATGCCTG 1551 CTAGCTTCCCGGCAACAATTAATAGACTGGATGGAGGCGGATAAAGTTGC 1601 AGGACCACTTCTGCGCTCGGCCCTTCCGGCTGGCTGGTTTATTGCTGATA 1651 AATCTGGAGCCGGTGAGCGTGGGTCTCGCGGTATCATTGCAGCACTGGGG 1701 CCAGATGGTAAGCCCTCCCGTATCGTAGTTATCTACACGACGGGGAGTCA 1751 GGCAACTATGGATGAACGAAATAGACAGATCGCTGAGATAGGTGCCTCAC 1801 TGATTAAGCATTGGTAACTGTCAGACCAAGTTTACTCATATATACTTTAG 1851 ATTGATTTAAAACTTCATTTTTAATTTAAAAGGATCTAGGTGAAGATCCT 1901 TTTTGATAATCTCATGACCAAAATCCCTTAACGTGAGTTTTCGTTCCACT 1951 GAGCGTCAGACCCCGTAGAAAAGATCAAAGGATCTTCTTGAGATCCTTTT 2001 TTTCTGCGCGTAATCTGCTGCTTGCAAACAAAAAAACCACCGCTACCAGC 2051 GGTGGTTTGTTTGCCGGATCAAGAGCTACCAACTCTTTTTCCGAAGGTAA 2101 CTGGCTTCAGCAGAGCGCAGATACCAAATACTGTCCTTCTAGTGTAGCCG (Continued)

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Figure 13 (Continued)

SEQUENCE LISTING

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